

# *The sources of gravity*

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## *The sources of gravity are the atomic nuclei.*

The strong force in atomic nuclei is the high gravity power there

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Positive charge (+) don't destroy nuclei because they (+) reside in the orbits of atoms, not in their nuclei. The current physical theories are totally divergent and can't structure a whole theory of unification due to all they have erroneous principles and foundations impossible of being unified to form a theory of everything.

Although here, we analyze alone two of these erroneous explanations: the ones referent to the basic element of the Cosmos that is Gravity, which is the cosmic energy that acts in concentric direction on any matter accumulation.

1.- The gravity force is not a deformation of the space-time around matter like Einstein said, but the fundamental energy of the Cosmos, which is manifested as fields of force with concentric direction firstly on any point of space, and later on any material accumulation.

The concentric direction of gravity makes that in the initial Cosmos birth, the primary energy points in the space would unite forming matter y later on forming particles, atoms, stars, etc. (See my cosmic and atomic models.)

Many proofs exist that show as gravity are fields of forces with concentric direction, but the simpler ones could be the inertial and acceleration ones.

- If supposedly a field of space-time would be deformed, any object that moves along it will stay moving following the line of deformation of this space-time, BUT ALWAYS with the same inertia, speed, momentum, etc., whether it moves in the M direction or in the opposite direction to M (matter nucleus that produces gravity).

But NO, any object that moves inside a gravity field will be accelerated or decelerated as it approaches or moves away from the nucleus M that produces the gravity.

And we must to remember, acceleration and deceleration are always produced by forces or fields of forces. That is, the inertial changes are produced by forces always.

So gravity are fields of forces that produce acceleration or deceleration in the objects that move inside them. About the question of Einstein regarding to the fall toward the material nuclei that suffer any object due to a deformation in hole shape around the matter is simply a trap to our instinct, a little malicious.

The holes don't attract nor make fall inside them, because of if we make a hole in the wall or in the roof, these holes don't attract us, alone due to the fact of being a hole. To fall inside them is necessary of any force that pulls us toward the hole.

Instead, if we make a hole in the lateral side of the fuselage of an airplane, it will be the pressure or force of the inner air (which would be a simile of the gravity force) that will push us towards the hole.

This way, holes don't move objects, but the forces and its fields.

## *The sources of gravity reside in the atomic nuclei.*

2.- Another great error about gravity is the asseveration that the fields of gravity in the atomic nuclei are minimum and they couldn't influence or to make cohesion on the nuclear matter (due to its positive charges +), neither on the electrons in their rotation around the nuclear matter.

This pretentious weak power of gravity in the atomic nuclei is not possible due to gravity is produced by matter, and the cosmic matter is situated and composes the atomic nuclei mainly.

Thus, to be the atomic nuclei the SOURCES of gravity, logically in these nuclei must to have a high power of that gravity.

In this sense, and as for my atomic model, the gravity force in the atomic nuclei is what we call "strong force" due to its high gravitational power.

**The sources of Gravity are the atomic nuclei**

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- Gravity is produced by matter
- In the Cosmos matter is in the atomic nuclei mainly
- So atomic nuclei must have high gravity power
- This so high power of gravity in the atomic nuclei would be the Strong Force in atoms.
- In atoms the positive charges (+) reside in the magnetic orbits, but not in the atomic nuclei.
- Then the gravity of atomic nuclei is enough to maintain the cohesion of the matter of these nuclei

Other relative question to this is the false belief that there, in the atomic nuclei, is where the positive charges (+) reside; question that represents an important problem of cohesion among the supposed protons with their positive charges, which should repel themselves due to these equal positive charges (+).  
 But this is not this way, due to the electromagnetic positive charges aren't component of the nuclei nor the nuclear mass, but they are structures y component of the magnetic fields that surround the atomic nuclei.  
 That is, positive charges are and compose the orbits that attract to electrons on themselves.  
 Thus, POSITIVE CHARGES are the same thing that POSITIVE ORBITS.

Really, gravity is similar and equivalent in the atomic nuclei as it is in the solar nuclei.

Much more, atoms and stars work with the same physical elements and foundations.

Logical considerations on this are observable.

Let's see; Gravity is produced in the Cosmos by matter, and matter is situated in the atomic nuclei mainly.  
 So the sources of gravity are the atomic nuclei.

For example, if the atomic nuclei are the sources of gravity in our star, then atomic nuclei are the ones that attract and maintain in rotation a Pluto (to  $10^{13}$  m. from the sun)

Then we can ensure that the atomic nuclei have so much gravity power to manage Pluto, and in the same way, we are aware that are the gravity power of the atomic nuclei the ones that attract planets, stars, galaxies, etc.

**The sources of Gravity are the atomic nuclei**

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**The houses and situation of the electromagnetic positive charges (+) are the orbits of atoms and stars. Not in the nuclei.**

For this reason electrons always enter and go away from the atomic orbits.

**Electrons and Planets**

For this reason, the atomic nuclei able for attracting stars to many light-years also must to have an immense power of attraction and cohesion on their own nuclear matter, and on the matter of its near electrons.

This way, we don't need to search dark matter and dark energy; this great power of attraction is already in the atomic nuclei, as SOURCE of GRAVITY.

But let me make a simple and easy adjustment.

Being 1 the total power (force) that the gravity of the sun exerts on Pluto.

The dimension of the atomic nucleus could be about  $10^{-15}$  m., and the distance from the sun to Pluto, about  $10^{13}$  m.

So the relative atomic distance between the sun and Pluto is about  $10^{28}$  atomic units.

As gravity decrease with the square of the distance, then the gravity attraction of any atom on Pluto will be about  $1/10^{56}$ .

Then, to get a total power of 1 of power on Pluto, the sun need to have about  $10^{56}$  atoms.

And this seems to be the number of atoms that compose the sun:

$10^{33} / 10^{-24} = 10^{57}$  for atoms of hydrogen;  $10^{56}$  for bigger atoms.

This way, the gravity of stars is the summation of the gravity of their component atoms, and when the relative dimension periphery of atoms (orbits of electrons) and the periphery of the orbits of planets in stars ( $10^4$ ), it will be also equivalent the gravity attraction in atoms and in stars.